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known "Sweden's Laws.") Translated from the original by Mr. Oscar Gustafson of Northwestern University.

Bail Bonds and Forfeitures in Chicago.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Crime Commission, held March 11, 1920, the Committee on Courts (Robert H. Hunter, chairman) submitted a report in which was discussed, among other matters, its investigation concerning bail bonds in the criminal court. With reference to bonds, the report of the committee is, in part, as follows:

"Since November 1, 1919, the Committee on Courts has devoted much time and attention to an investigation concerning bail bonds in the Criminal Court, bond forfeitures and related matters. It is gratifying to report that there has developed since the time it began its investigation a most pronounced activity on the part of officials having to do with the acceptance, forfeiture and collection of bail bonds in criminal cases. Action has been taken by the Criminal Court, State's Attorney and Attorney-General to bring about a better condition, and this, coupled with the publicity given the matter by the daily newspapers, will go far toward correcting an evil which has been one of the principal encouragements to criminals of this community.

"The Chief Justice of the Criminal Court has directed the attention of a grand jury to the bond situation, the Attorney-General is giving the matter attention with a view to prosecutions, while the State's Attorney has devised a plan which we hope will go far toward mitigating the condition prevalent under a law which does not make a bond a lien on real estate.

"Since February 1st, Maclay Hoyne, State's Attorney, has been requiring bondsmen to sign an agreement not to sell, transfer or encumber the property scheduled as security on bonds and is filing the agreement for record with the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County. Just what the legal effect of this is to be has not been determined, but it will at least have a tendency to make bondsmen more careful. Whether the filing for record of the agreement will cloud the title of the property is as yet a mooted question, but it will have a tendency to make easier the successful prosecution of a conspiracy charge in the event that the property designated in the agreement is transferred for the purpose of avoiding payment of judgments against bondsmen.

"The committee cause to be investigated the scire facias record for 1919, showing 426 bond forfeitures in the Criminal Court during that year, amounting to \$1,448,900.00. Of these, 105 were set aside without payment of costs and 60 were set aside on payment of costs, leaving 261 cases in which the criminals were at large. On these cases scire facias judgments were obtained in 86 instances and suits started in 69, leaving 106 cases in which no action had been taken since the forfeiture. This was the record as of January 1, 1920.

"The record of bail forfeitures from January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, in the Criminal Court is as follows:

		Total Amount
Bonds forfeited	426	\$1,448,900
Forfeitures set aside on payment of costs, 1919.....	60	166,800
Forfeitures set aside on payment of costs, January, 1920...	9	27,000
		<hr/>
		\$ 193,800

Forfeitures set aside without payment of costs, 1919.....	105	\$ 440,100
Forfeitures set aside without payment of costs, Jan., 1920..	3	6,000
		<hr/> \$ 446,100
Forfeitures—scire facias judgments secured, 1919.....	86	\$ 289,100
Forfeitures—scire facias suits started 1919.....	69	211,700
Forfeitures—scire facias suits started January, 1920.....	74	241,400
Forfeitures—No action taken, December 31, 1919.....	106	341,200
Forfeitures—No action taken February 1, 1920.....	20	66,800

"Subsequent to the publishing of some of our figures in the Commission's Bulletin No. 10, under date of January 19, 1920, a great activity was shown by the authorities, and the figures as of February 1, 1920, indicate definite action on the part of the State's Attorney's office and the disposition in some form of all but twenty cases.

"It is the belief of the Committee that its published figures with regard to Louis Bernstein and Louis H. Levy had a bearing on the activities of officials and the grand jury with respect to professional bondsmen and fake bonds. They have also caused almost a complete cessation of the practice of releasing forfeiture judgments by the County Board except in cases provided by the statute where the defendant has been apprehended and produced in court or given into the custody of the sheriff.

"In January and February, 1920, a total of \$664,500.00 in bonds was forfeited in the Criminal Court alone on 153 bonds. Disposition of these forfeitures was as follows, as of March 1, 1920:

Forfeitures set aside on payment of costs.....	21	\$ 62,000
Forfeitures set aside without payment of costs.....	28	142,000
Scire facias suits started—writs issued.....	88	388,000
Forfeitures not disposed of.....	16	72,500
		<hr/> \$664,500

"This table shows sixteen cases not disposed of on March 1, 1920. On March 6, 1920, an inspection of the records showed that out of the sixteen cases only seven cases remained in which no action had been taken—a marked improvement over the showing on January 1, 1920, when the docket showed 106 cases on which no action had been taken.

"Of course, the committee realizes that this work has just begun, that the present flurry will not cure the evil and that constant observation, continued investigation and a close scrutiny of all the activities on the part of those responsible for the proper protection of the public in these matters will be required before the ring of professional bondsmen is broken and a system perfected which will make the giving of a bond in criminal cases something more than a farce."—From Bulletin No. 11 of the Chicago Crime Commission.

The Organization of Justice in Soviet Russia—Original article by Enrico Ferri in *La Scuola Positiva* for January, 1920.—The traditional principle expounded by Montesquieu that the powers of the state should be divided into three branches, viz.: legislative, executive, and judicial, is not applied by the Soviet Republic.

Beginning with the fourteenth century the bourgeois element, finding itself entirely out of tune with feudal institutions, effected a series of revolutions, culminating very decisively with the French Revolution in 1789.